

ON ENTIRE MOMENTS OF SELF-SIMILAR MARKOV PROCESSES

MÁTYÁS BARCZY AND LEIF DÖRING

ABSTRACT. It has been shown by Bertoin and Yor [2] that the law of positive self-similar Markov processes (pssMps) that only jump downwards and do not hit zero in finite time are uniquely determined by their entire moments for which explicit formulas have been derived. We use a recent jump-type stochastic differential equation approach to reprove and to extend their formulas.

INTRODUCTION AND RESULTS

This article is focused on positive self-similar Markov processes (pssMps for short) introduced by Lamperti [12] under the original name of semi-stable processes. Let \mathbb{R}_+ denote the set of non-negative real numbers and let \mathbb{D} be the space of càdlàg functions $\omega : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ (right continuous with left limits) endowed with the Borel sigma-field \mathcal{D} generated by Skorokhod's J_1 topology. Let us consider a family of probability measures $\{\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0\}$ on $(\mathbb{D}, \mathcal{D})$ under which the coordinate process $Z_t(\omega) := \omega(t)$, $t \geq 0$, is a strong Markov process starting from z and fulfills the following scaling property: There exists a constant $a > 0$, called the index of self-similarity, such that

$$(1) \quad \text{the law of } (c^{-a}Z_{ct})_{t \geq 0} \text{ under } \mathbb{P}_z \text{ is } \mathbb{P}_{c^{-a}z}$$

for all $c > 0$ and $z \geq 0$. These laws are called non-negative self-similar Markov distributions and simultaneously the canonical process Z on the probability space $(\mathbb{D}, \mathcal{D}, \mathbb{P}_z)$ is called a non-negative self-similar Markov process (nnssMp for short) started from z . Let us consider the process absorbed at the (possibly infinite) first hitting time of zero, T_0 , given by

$$Z_t^\dagger := Z_t \mathbf{1}_{\{t \leq T_0\}}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \text{with} \quad T_0 := \inf\{t \geq 0 : Z_t = 0\}.$$

The laws of the process $(Z_t^\dagger)_{t \geq 0}$ under $\{\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0\}$, denoted by $\{\mathbb{P}_z^\dagger, z \geq 0\}$, are non-negative self-similar Markov distributions with the same index of self-similarity. They will be called positive self-similar Markov distributions and simultaneously, $(Z_t^\dagger)_{t \geq 0}$ is called a positive self-similar Markov process.

By our convention, the difference between positive and non-negative self-similar Markov processes is only that pssMps have 0 as a trap. Since the index of self-similarity can always be transformed to 1 by taking the power $1/a$ of Z , in what follows we can assume without loss of generality that $a = 1$.

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Lamperti [12] constructed all pssMps as time-changed exponentials of Lévy processes; more precisely, if ξ is a (possibly killed, extended real-valued) Lévy process, he showed that

$$Z_t := z \exp(\xi_{\tau(tz^{-1})}), \quad 0 \leq t < T_0,$$

where

$$\tau(t) := \inf\{s \geq 0 : I_s \geq t\} \quad \text{and} \quad I_t := \int_0^t \exp(\xi_s) ds, \quad t \geq 0,$$

is a pssMp of self-similarity index 1 started from z . Conversely, any pssMp of self-similarity index 1 can be represented in this way for some Lévy process ξ possibly killed at an independent exponential time ζ . In case of killing the coffin state is chosen to be $-\infty$. A remarkable consequence of Lamperti's representation is that a pssMp started at $z > 0$ hits zero in finite time almost surely if and only if ξ has infinite lifetime (i.e., no killing) and drifts to $-\infty$ (i.e., $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \xi_t = -\infty$ almost surely) or ξ has finite lifetime, see Lamperti [12, Lemmas 2.5 and 3.2]. In what follows we consider pssMps that only jump downwards, which is equivalent to imposing the assumption

(A1) ξ is spectrally negative.

In recent years, several authors extended Lamperti's characterization to nnssMps. Under Assumption **(A1)**, Bertoin and Yor [2] showed that pssMps that do not hit zero in finite time (i.e. the Lamperti transformed Lévy process ξ is neither killed nor drifts to $-\infty$) can be extended uniquely to a Feller process on $[0, \infty)$, and the law of the corresponding nnssMps that start from zero non-trivially were fully characterized by their entire moments. Much deeper results for general pssMps that do not hit zero, and not necessarily satisfy Assumption **(A1)**, have been obtained by Caballero and Chaumont [3] and Bertoin and Savov [1]. For pssMps that do hit zero in finite time almost surely, Rivero [16], [17] and Fitzsimmons [7] proved independently the existence and uniqueness of a recurrent extension that leaves zero continuously if and only if the Cramér type condition

(2) there is a $0 < \theta < 1$ such that $\Psi(\theta) = 0$

holds, where $\Psi(\lambda) := \log \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda \xi_1}; \zeta > 1)$ denotes the Laplace exponent of ξ killed at ζ (we simply used \mathbb{E} instead of \mathbb{E}_z , since the law of ξ does not depend on z). Note that under Assumption **(A1)** the Laplace exponent $\lambda \mapsto \Psi(\lambda)$ is a convex, continuous function on \mathbb{R}_+ with derivative $\mathbb{E}(\xi_1)$ at zero, if ξ_1 has finite mean, and hence, if additionally ξ drifts to $-\infty$ or ξ being killed, then it follows readily that (see, e.g. Kyprianou [11, page 81]) the assumption

(A2) $\Psi(1) > 0$

holds if and only if Condition (2) is satisfied, i.e. precisely in the settings of Fitzsimmons [7] and Rivero [16], [17]. We also note that a companion result of Bertoin and Yor [2, Proposition 2] has been obtained by Patie [13, Theorem 2.3] who characterized the law of the exponential functional $I_\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I_t$ by an explicit form of its Laplace transform provided that Assumptions **(A1)** and **(A2)** hold and ξ drifts to $-\infty$.

The aim of this article is to use a jump-type SDE characterization of nnssMps given in Döring and Barczy [6] to prove the entire moment formulas of Bertoin and Yor [2] for nnssMps Z for which Z^\dagger satisfies **(A1)** and **(A2)**. We call the attention that, in contrast to the other known extensions of Lamperti's characterization to zero initial condition $z = 0$, the jump-type SDE approach handles the cases ξ drifting to $-\infty$, ξ oscillating, ξ drifting to $+\infty$ or ξ being killed at once.

Theorem 1. *Let $\{\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0\}$ be a family of non-negative self-similar Markov distributions of self-similarity index 1 such that the Lamperti transformed Lévy process for the corresponding family $\{\mathbb{P}_z^\dagger, z \geq 0\}$ of positive self-similar Markov distributions satisfies the Assumptions **(A1)** and **(A2)** with Laplace exponent Ψ . Then the laws $\{\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0\}$ are uniquely determined by the entire moment formulas*

$$(3) \quad \mathbb{E}_z(Z_t^n) = z^n + \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\Psi(n) \cdots \Psi(n-\ell+1)}{\ell!} z^{n-\ell} t^\ell, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, t \geq 0, z \geq 0.$$

Let us quickly recall how Bertoin and Yor [2] proved the moment formulas when ξ does not drift to $-\infty$. Since zero is never hit, the full information on Z started at $z > 0$ is already contained in the infinitesimal generator which was determined by Lamperti [12, Theorem 6.1]. Applying the infinitesimal generator to the function $z \mapsto z^n$ with $n > 0$, Proposition VII.1.2 in Revuz and Yor [15] yields the recursion

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbb{E}_z(Z_t^n) = \Psi(n) \mathbb{E}_z(Z_t^{n-1}), \quad t \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Iterating this equation one can derive formula (3). They extended the formula to $z = 0$ by sending z to zero and by showing that the moment problem for the law of Z_t under $\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0$, is well-posed.

The proof presented here is based on a reformulation of Lamperti's infinitesimal generator by jump type stochastic differential equations. The striking feature of the jump type SDEs is that they can be readily extended after hitting zero and, thus, entire moment formulas for recurrent extensions can be derived from Itô's formula also if Lamperti's generator characterization is not available.

Remark 1. *Bertoin and Yor [2] determined the law of the nnssMps started from zero via the moment formulas (3). Conversely, we use our construction from Döring and Barczy [6] of the nnssMps started from zero to derive the moment formulas. It is not clear to us how the moment formulas can be deduced directly from Lamperti's transformation in the general case.*

PROOF OF THEOREM 1

From now on we will work on a stochastic basis $(\Omega, \mathcal{G}, (\mathcal{G}_t)_{t \geq 0}, P)$ satisfying the usual conditions and we will denote the underlying probability measure and the expectation with respect to it by P and E , respectively, instead of \mathbb{P}_z and \mathbb{E}_z (in contrast to the introduction, but without confusion).

Suppose that $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a nnssMp and $(Z_t^\dagger)_{t \geq 0}$ is the corresponding pssMp trapped when first hitting zero. Since Z^\dagger is a pssMp there is a Lévy process ξ (possibly killed at rate q) with Laplace exponent Ψ and Lévy triplet (γ, σ^2, Π) corresponding to Z^\dagger under Lamperti's representation. Recall that $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma \geq 0$ and Π is a deterministic measure on $(-\infty, 0)$ satisfying $\int_{-\infty}^0 \min(1, u^2) \Pi(du) < \infty$. In Döring and Barczy [6] it was shown that for all $z \geq 0$ the law of Z coincides with the law of the pathwise unique strong solution to

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} Z_t = & z + \Psi(1)t + \sigma \int_0^t \sqrt{Z_s} dB_s \\ & + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_{s-} \leq 1\}} Z_{s-} [e^u - 1] (\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{N}')(ds, dr, du) \\ & - \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_{s-} \leq 1\}} Z_{s-} (\mathcal{M} - \mathcal{M}')(ds, dr), \quad t \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where B is a standard Wiener process, \mathcal{N} is a Poisson random measure on $(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ with intensity measure $\mathcal{N}'(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r, \mathrm{d}u) = \mathrm{d}s \otimes \mathrm{d}r \otimes \Pi(\mathrm{d}u)$, \mathcal{M} is a Poisson random measure on $(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$ with intensity measure $\mathcal{M}'(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r) = q \mathrm{d}s \otimes \mathrm{d}r$ and $q \geq 0$ is the killing rate (i.e. $P(\zeta > 1) = e^{-q}$). If we abbreviate

$$\mathbf{g}(x, r, u) := \mathbf{1}_{\{rx \leq 1\}} x(e^u - 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{h}(x, r) := -\mathbf{1}_{\{rx \leq 1\}} x,$$

than Itô's formula for non-continuous semi-martingales (see, e.g. Di Nunno et al. [5, Theorem 9.5] or Ikeda and Watanabe [8, Chapter II, Theorem 5.1]) implies, for $t \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_t^n &= z^n + \int_0^t n Z_s^{n-1} \sigma \sqrt{Z_s} \mathrm{d}B_s + \Psi(1) \int_0^t n Z_s^{n-1} \mathrm{d}s \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t n(n-1) Z_s^{n-2} \sigma^2 Z_s \mathrm{d}s \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[(Z_s + \mathbf{g}(Z_s, r, u))^n - Z_s^n - \mathbf{g}(Z_s, r, u) n Z_s^{n-1} \right] \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}r \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \left[(Z_{s-} + \mathbf{g}(Z_{s-}, r, u))^n - Z_{s-}^n \right] (\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{N}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r, \mathrm{d}u) \\ &\quad + q \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \left[(Z_s + \mathbf{h}(Z_s, r))^n - Z_s^n - \mathbf{h}(Z_s, r) n Z_s^{n-1} \right] \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}r \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \left[(Z_{s-} + \mathbf{h}(Z_{s-}, r))^n - Z_{s-}^n \right] (\mathcal{M} - \mathcal{M}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r) \end{aligned}$$

which, carrying out the compensator integrals, gives

$$\begin{aligned} Z_t^n &= z^n + n\sigma \int_0^t Z_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}B_s \\ &\quad + \left[n\Psi(1) + \frac{n(n-1)\sigma^2}{2} + \int_{-\infty}^0 [e^{nu} - 1 - n(e^u - 1)] \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) + q(n-1) \right] \int_0^t Z_s^{n-1} \mathrm{d}s \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_{s-} \leq 1\}} (e^{nu} - 1) Z_{s-}^n (\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{N}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r, \mathrm{d}u) \\ &\quad - \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_{s-} \leq 1\}} Z_{s-}^n (\mathcal{M} - \mathcal{M}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r). \end{aligned}$$

By Sato [18, Theorem 25.17], we see that

$$\begin{aligned} &n\Psi(1) + \frac{n(n-1)\sigma^2}{2} + \int_{-\infty}^0 [(e^{nu} - 1 - n(e^u - 1))] \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) + q(n-1) \\ &= n\gamma + \frac{n\sigma^2}{2} + n \int_{-\infty}^0 (e^u - 1 - u \mathbf{1}_{\{|u| \leq 1\}}) \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) - nq + \frac{n(n-1)\sigma^2}{2} \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^0 [(e^{nu} - 1 - n(e^u - 1))] \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) + q(n-1) \\ &= n\gamma + \frac{n^2\sigma^2}{2} + \int_{-\infty}^0 [(e^{nu} - 1 - nu \mathbf{1}_{\{|u| \leq 1\}})] \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) - q \\ &= \log E[e^{n\xi_1}; \zeta > 1] = \Psi(n). \end{aligned}$$

Plugging-in, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad Z_t^n &= z^n + \Psi(n) \int_0^t Z_s^{n-1} \mathrm{d}s + n\sigma \int_0^t Z_s^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}B_s \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_s \leq 1\}} (\mathrm{e}^{nu} - 1) Z_{s-}^n (\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{N}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r, \mathrm{d}u) \\
&\quad - \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_s \leq 1\}} Z_{s-}^n (\mathcal{M} - \mathcal{M}')(\mathrm{d}s, \mathrm{d}r) \\
&=: z^n + \Psi(n) \int_0^t Z_s^{n-1} \mathrm{d}s + M_t^{(1)} + M_t^{(2)} + M_t^{(3)}, \quad t \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

In what follows we want to take expectations to deduce the recursive equations

$$(6) \quad E(Z_t^n) = z^n + \Psi(n) \int_0^t E(Z_s^{n-1}) \mathrm{d}s, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, t \geq 0.$$

Before doing so, we need to show that $(M_t^{(1)})_{t \geq 0}$, $(M_t^{(2)})_{t \geq 0}$ and $(M_t^{(3)})_{t \geq 0}$ are martingales and not only local martingales with respect to the filtration $(\mathcal{G}_t)_{t \geq 0}$. First we check that they are local martingales which easily follows by the construction of the stochastic integrals. Indeed, let $\delta_m := \inf\{t \geq 0 : Z_t \geq m\}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, by Step 1a in the proof of Proposition 3.13 in Döring and Barczy [6], we have $P(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \delta_m = \infty) = 1$ and using $(\delta_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ as a localizing sequence, for $M^{(1)}$ we have

$$E \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} Z_s^{2n-1} \mathrm{d}s \right) \leq m^{2n-1} E(t \wedge \delta_m) \leq tm^{2n-1},$$

for $M^{(2)}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_s \leq 1\}} (\mathrm{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 Z_s^{2n} \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}r \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) \right) \\
&= E \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} Z_s^{2n-1} \mathrm{d}s \right) \int_{-\infty}^0 (\mathrm{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) \\
&\leq m^{2n-1} E(t \wedge \delta_m) \int_{-\infty}^0 (\mathrm{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) < \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

and for $M^{(3)}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} \int_0^\infty \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_s \leq 1\}} Z_s^{2n} q \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}r \right) \\
&= qE \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} Z_s^{2n-1} \mathrm{d}s \right) \leq qm^{2n-1} E(t \wedge \delta_m) < \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

In case $M^{(2)}$ for the last step we used the asymptotic equivalence $(\mathrm{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 \sim n^2 u^2$ at zero and the integrability property $\int_{-\infty}^0 \min(1, u^2) \Pi(\mathrm{d}u) < \infty$ for the Lévy measure Π . The desired local martingale property of $M^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, follows by Ikeda and Watanabe [8, pages 57 and 62]. Hence, taking expectations in the SDE (5), we find that

$$E(Z_{t \wedge \delta_m}^n) = z^n + \Psi(n) E \left(\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} Z_s^{n-1} \mathrm{d}s \right) \leq z^n + \Psi(n) \int_0^t E(Z_{s \wedge \delta_m}^{n-1}) \mathrm{d}s$$

for all $t \geq 0$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Here the inequality follows by the following two facts:

•

$$\int_0^{t \wedge \delta_m} Z_s^{n-1} ds \leq \int_0^t Z_{s \wedge \delta_m}^{n-1} ds, \quad t \geq 0, m \in \mathbb{N},$$

where the inequality (not being necessarily an equality) is explained by that for $t \geq \delta_m$, the left-hand side is $\int_0^{\delta_m} Z_s^{n-1} ds$ and the right-hand side is $\int_0^{\delta_m} Z_s^{n-1} ds + (t - \delta_m) Z_{\delta_m}^{n-1}$.

- the assumption $\Psi(1) > 0$ yields that $\Psi(n) > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, due to the convexity of Ψ .

By induction we obtain

$$E(Z_{t \wedge \delta_m}^n) \leq z^n + \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\Psi(n) \cdots \Psi(n - \ell + 1)}{\ell!} z^{n-\ell} t^\ell, \quad t \geq 0, m \in \mathbb{N}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Hence, by Fatou's lemma,

$$(7) \quad E(Z_t^n) \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} E(Z_{t \wedge \delta_m}^n) \leq z^n + \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\Psi(n) \cdots \Psi(n - \ell + 1)}{\ell!} z^{n-\ell} t^\ell, \quad t \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Next, we can deduce that $M^{(1)}$, $M^{(2)}$ and $M^{(3)}$ are indeed true martingales. First, we note that a local martingale M is a martingale if $E(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |M_t|) < \infty$ for all $T > 0$ (see, e.g. Theorem I.51 in Protter [14]). Since the finiteness of the second moment implies the finiteness of the first moment, the condition that $E(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} M_t^2) < \infty$ for all $T > 0$ also yields the martingale property of M . First we give the argument for $M^{(1)}$. By the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality (see, e.g. Karatzas and Shreve [10, Chapter 3, Theorem 3.28]) there exists a universal constant $C > 0$ such that

$$E\left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} (M_t^{(1)})^2\right) \leq CE(\langle M^{(1)} \rangle_T), \quad \forall T > 0,$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle$ denotes the quadratic variation process of a continuous local martingale. Then

$$E\left(\sup_{t \in [0, T]} (M_t^{(1)})^2\right) \leq Cn^2\sigma^2 E\left(\int_0^T Z_s^{2n-1} ds\right) < \infty,$$

where the last inequality follows from Fubini's theorem and (7). The same argument applies to $M^{(2)}$ and $M^{(3)}$ using the non-continuous version of the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality (see, e.g. Dellacherie and Meyer [4, Theorem VII. 92]) with the bracket process $[\cdot]$ for non-continuous semimartingales. To obtain the estimate, we use

$$\begin{aligned} E([M^{(2)}]_T) &= E\left(\int_0^T \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^0 \mathbf{1}_{\{rZ_s \leq 1\}} (\mathbf{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 Z_s^{2n} ds dr \Pi(du)\right) \\ &= \int_0^T E(Z_s^{2n-1}) ds \int_{-\infty}^0 (\mathbf{e}^{nu} - 1)^2 \Pi(du) < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality follows by Jacod and Shiryaev [9, Theorem I.1.33] and the last inequality by (7) and the integrability property of Π . The finiteness of $E([M^{(3)}]_T)$ can be checked in the same way. Thus, we verified that we can take the expectation of (5) to deduce (6). Iterating Equation (6) (which is in fact the same recursion for $E(Z_t^n)$ that was obtained by Bertoin and Yor [2, page 38]) we find inductively

$$E(Z_t^n) = z^n + \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{\Psi(n) \cdots \Psi(n - \ell + 1)}{\ell!} z^{n-\ell} t^\ell, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, t \geq 0, z \geq 0,$$

as desired. To deduce that, for all $t \geq 0$ and $z \geq 0$, the entire moments (3) of Z_t uniquely determine its law, we only need to verify $E[e^{\theta Z_t}] < \infty$ for some $\theta > 0$ sufficiently small. But this follows by expanding the exponential, plugging-in (3) and using that $\Psi(n) \leq Kn^2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with some positive constant $K > 0$ for spectrally negative Lévy processes. For more details see the proof of part (ii) of Proposition 1 in Bertoin and Yor [2].

Finally, using that Z is a time-homogeneous (strong) Markov process (being the pathwise unique strong solution of the SDE (4)) and that the entire moments (3) determine uniquely the conditional law of the one-dimensional marginals of Z given the initial value Z_0 , we have the entire moments (3) determine uniquely the conditional finite dimensional marginals of Z (given the initial value Z_0) too. Since $\{\pi_{t_1, \dots, t_k}^{-1}(B) : 0 \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_k, B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^k), k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a separating class for \mathbb{D} , where π_{t_1, \dots, t_k} denotes the natural projection from \mathbb{D} to \mathbb{R}^k , we have entire moments (3) determine uniquely the laws $\{\mathbb{P}_z, z \geq 0\}$ too, completing the proof.

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MÁTYÁS BARCZY, UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN, FACULTY OF INFORMATICS, PF.12, H-4010 DEBRECEN, HUNGARY

E-mail address: `barczy.matyas@inf.unideb.hu`

LEIF DÖRING, LABORATOIRE DE PROBABILITÉS ET MODÉLES ALÉATOIRES UNIVERSITÉ PARIS 6, 4 PLACE JUSSIEU, 75252 PARIS

E-mail address: `leif.doering@upmc.fr`